**WH Practice Midterm**

**Matching**

*Match the terms to the descriptions.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | serf | f. | fief |
| b. | troubadour | g. | charter |
| c. | apprentice | h. | St. Francis of Assisi |
| d. | Clovis | i. | papal supremacy |
| e. | journeyman | j. | knight |

AB\_ 1. an estate granted to a vassal by his lord

AE 2. authority over all secular rulers

\_A\_ 3. a peasant bound to the land

\_C\_ 4. a trainee in the guild system

\_D\_\_ 5. the Frankish leader who conquered the former Roman province of Gaul

*Match the terms to the descriptions.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Reconquista | f. | Frederick Barbarossa |
| b. | King John | g. | vernacular |
| c. | scholasticism | h. | Crusades |
| d. | epidemic | i. | King Louis IX |
| e. | lay investiture | j. | illumination |

\_AE\_\_ 6. a religious French king who improved royal government

\_\_AB\_ 7. the Holy Roman Emperor who fought to control wealthy northern Italian cities

\_\_B\_ 8. the English king who signed the Magna Carta

\_\_C\_ 9. the use of reason to support Christian beliefs

\_D\_ 10. an outbreak of rapid-spreading disease

\_E\_\_ 11. the appointment and installation of bishops by non-clergy

*Match the terms to the descriptions.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Golden Horde | f. | Constantinople |
| b. | Justinian | g. | Ivan the Great |
| c. | Kiev | h. | patriarch |
| d. | Balkan Peninsula | i. | Golden Bull of 1222 |
| e. | Ivan the Terrible | j. | steppe |

\_\_B\_ 12. a Byzantine emperor determined to revive ancient Rome

\_AE\_\_ 13. a document that limited the power of Magyar rulers

\_BC\_\_ 14. the open, treeless grassland of southern Russia

C\_\_ 15. the center of the first Russian state

*Match the terms to the descriptions.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | minarets | f. | Akbar |
| b. | rajahs | g. | Firdawsi |
| c. | calligraphy | h. | Sharia |
| d. | Quran | i. | Suleiman |
| e. | janizaries | j. | caliph |

\_C\_ 16. the art of beautiful handwriting

\_AC \_\_ 17. wrote the history of Persia entitled *Book of Kings*

\_BC\_ 18. the name for a successor to Muhammad

\_D\_ 19. the sacred text of Islam

\_E\_ 20. the elite forces of the Ottoman army

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

\_B\_ 1. After the collapse of the western Roman Empire, Europe experienced

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | a new political class. | c. | a period of civil wars. |
| b. | a blend of Greek, Roman, and Germanic traditions and cultures. | d. | a vast increase in literacy and technological development. |

\_A\_ 2. Pope Leo III proclaimed Charlemagne to be Emperor of the Romans because Charlemagne had

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| a. | crushed a rebellion in Rome. |
| b. | converted his kingdom to Christianity. |
| c. | defeated the emperor of the eastern Roman empire. |
| d. | driven the Muslims out of Spain. |

\_D\_ 3. What was a result of the Treaty of Verdun in 843?

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| a. | The Goths, Saxons, and Franks split Western Europe into three regions. |
| b. | Charlemagne united the Christian world under his rule. |
| c. | The Magyars gave up their claims to parts of Germany, France, and Italy. |
| d. | Charlemagne’s heirs split his empire into three regions. |

D\_ 4. When the ownership of a manor was granted to a new lord, the serfs

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| a. | were sold to the new lord. |
| b. | were freed from service to the manor. |
| c. | moved with their old lord to his new property. |
| d. | remained on the land to serve the new lord. |

\_C\_ 5. Under Benedictine Rule, monks and nuns took vows of

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | obedience, honesty, and purity. | c. | obedience, poverty, and chastity. |
| b. | obedience, chastity, and purity.fraternity | d. | obedience, poverty, and honesty. |

\_B\_ 6. What was a purpose of the *missi dominici* that Charlemagne sent throughout his kingdom?

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| a. | They set up schools. | c. | They fought the Muslims. |
| b. | They administered the law. | d. | They worked as missionaries. |

\_\_D\_ 7. What important step did King Clovis take in ruling his conquered lands in the late 400s?

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| a. | He preserved the Roman legacy in his rule of Spain. |
| b. | He rejected the Roman legacy in his rule of Gaul. |
| c. | He converted to Islam, the religion of the people in Spain. |
| d. | He converted to Christianity, the religion of the people in Gaul. |

\_B\_\_\_ 8. Starting in the late 700s, which group attacked Western Europe from the sea and broke the last threads of unity in Charlemagne’s empire?

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| a. | Magyars | c. | Franks |
| b. | Vikings | d. | Goths |

\_C\_\_ 9. A vassal owed his first loyalty to his

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| a. | knights. | c. | liege lord. |
| b. | king. | d. | serfs. |

\_D\_ 10. Chivalry was a

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| a. | contract between knights and their lord. |
| b. | musical style of the troubadours. |
| c. | political system of the Middle Ages. |
| d. | code of conduct for knights. |

\_B\_ 11. In the manor system, the peasants had to

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| a. | work to earn their freedom. | c. | use the manor’s mill. |
| b. | stay on the land for life. | d. | sell their produce to their lord. |

\_D\_ 12. In the later Middle Ages, the Church

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| a. | allowed women to become priests. |
| b. | encouraged increased education for women. |
| c. | refused to allow nuns to set up schools. |
| d. | withdrew many rights that nuns had enjoyed. |

\_\_C\_ 13. What was the result of the Church reforms of Pope Gregory VII in 1073?

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| a. | Monasteries performed a vital role in keeping learning alive. |
| b. | The Church emphasized official Christian beliefs to combat heresies. |
| c. | Only the Church could appoint Church officials, such as bishops. |
| d. | Bishops could no longer interfere in monastery affairs. |

\_\_D\_ 14. The claim of papal supremacy held that

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| a. | the pope was the head of the Western Christian Church. |
| b. | the pope was the chief authority over the Papal States. |
| c. | the pope had authority over all religions on Earth. |
| d. | the pope had authority over all kings and emperors. |

\_A\_ 15. Which of the following statements is true about the French Capetian kings?

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| a. | They imposed royal law over their domain. |
| b. | They abolished the practice of hereditary succession. |
| c. | They added to their lands by taking Church lands. |
| d. | They imposed high taxes on the clergy. |

\_A\_\_ 16. What was an effect of the Hundred Years’ War?

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| a. | English rulers turned to new trading ventures overseas. |
| b. | Trade and manufacturing declined throughout Europe. |
| c. | The loss of English lands shattered French dreams of empire. |
| d. | The war helped ensure the feudal system would continue. |

\_A\_ 17. Why did King John sign the Magna Carta in England in 1215?

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| a. | to appease rebellious nobles angered over his abuse of power. |
| b. | to secure the return of English lands lost to French King Philip II. |
| c. | to avoid being excommunicated by Pope Innocent III. |
| d. | to convince English nobles to submit to the census he had ordered. |

\_\_D\_ 18. One major reason why universities began to emerge in medieval Europe was that

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| a. | people questioned Christianity and turned toward secular studies. |
| b. | increasing numbers of women demanded a good education. |
| c. | scientists hoped to find a cure for the Black Death. |
| d. | better-educated clergy were needed for Church positions. |

\_A\_ 19. Ivan the Great

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| a. | sought to limit the power of landowning nobles. |
| b. | was the first Russian ruler to be officially crowned tsar. |
| c. | organized the *oprichniki* to enforce his will. |
| d. | reformed Russian law based on Western traditions. |

\_B\_ 20. The Magyars who raided Europe from the Asian steppes eventually settled in

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| a. | Poland-Lithuania. | c. | Bulgaria. |
| b. | Hungary. | d. | Serbia. |

\_D\_ 21. The city of Constantinople was in a key location on the strait that links the Mediterranean Sea with the

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| a. | Red Sea. | c. | Caspian Sea. |
| b. | Aegean Sea. | d. | Black Sea. |

\_\_A\_ 22. Under the rule of Justinian, the Byzantine empire

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| a. | built the strongest military force in the world. |
| b. | began to decline due to Muslim invasions. |
| c. | replaced the system of Roman law with Muslim law. |
| d. | passed strict laws limiting the power of the emperor. |

\_\_C\_ 23. In 1380, the Russian princes of Moscow took control from the Mongols by

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| a. | encouraging the Mongols to fight among themselves. |
| b. | converting the Mongols to Roman Catholicism. |
| c. | defeating the Golden Horde at the battle of Kulikovo. |
| d. | defeating the Golden Horde at the battle of Novgorod. |

\_\_A\_ 24. Islam was introduced to some areas of the Balkans in the 1300s by the invading

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| a. | Ottomans. | c. | Magyars. |
| b. | Khazars. | d. | Mongols. |

\_\_B\_ 25. Muslim mystics who sought communion with God through meditation and fasting were called

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| a. | Sunnis. | c. | Shiites. |
| b. | Sufis. | d. | Shahs. |

\_D\_\_ 26. Akbar the Great helped to unite the Mughal empire by

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| a. | blending Islamic and Hindu beliefs into a new religion. |
| b. | signing treaties with a number of Hindu states. |
| c. | requiring all his subjects to adopt the same religion. |
| d. | partnering with Hindu princes in ruling the empire. |

\_\_C\_ 27. At the bottom of Ottoman society were the

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| a. | men of the pen. | c. | men of husbandry. |
| b. | men of the sword. | d. | men of negotiation. |

\_\_A\_ 28. Muslims believe the sacred word of God as revealed to Muhammad is contained in the

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| a. | Quran. | c. | Dawah. |
| b. | Qiyamah. | d. | Jannah. |

\_\_C\_ 29. How do the beliefs of Shiite and Sunni Muslims differ?

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| a. | Sunnis seek God through mysticism and elaborate rituals. |
| b. | Shiites believe that a caliph has no prophetic functions. |
| c. | Shiites are followers of Muhammad’s son-in-law, Ali. |
| d. | Sunnis are followers of Muhammad’s son-in-law, Ali. |

\_\_B\_ 30. How did the famous Persian physician Ibn Sina (Avicenna) improve the practice of medicine?

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| a. | He suggested treating the mind as well as the body. |
| b. | He compiled a huge encyclopedia of medical knowledge. |
| c. | He set up a system of hospitals throughout the Muslim empire. |
| d. | He developed a series of diagnostic tests for physicians. |